

GCSE

Classical Greek

J292/03: Prose Literature B

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2024

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING RM ASSESSOR

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor Assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the RM Assessor messaging system, or by email.
5. **Crossed Out Responses**
Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. (*The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.*)

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there, then add an annotation to confirm that the work has been seen.

Check that additional objects have been attached in the right order: this might involve linking, unlinking and then re-linking extra answer pages.

7. Award No Response (NR) if:
- there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:

















- anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**
If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor messaging system, or e-mail.
9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.
10. For answers marked by levels of response:
- To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
 - To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Valid style point (8-marker) / AO3 point (10-marker)
	Unclear/dubious point
	Benefit of doubt
	Consequential error
	Incorrect translation or interpretation or factual error
 (hard line)	Major error
	Minor error / SPAG
	Harmful addition
	Correct / positive mark / additional evidence (10-marker)
	Good content point (8-mark & 10-mark question) / 2-mark point in 4-mark AO3 question
	Weaker content point (8-mark & 10-mark question) / 1-mark point in 4-mark AO3 question
	Omission mark
	Harmful addition
 (highlight)	Harmless addition
	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
	Noted but no credit given

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)		On the previous day (when they left the prison in the evening), they learned [1] (that) the ship had arrived from Delos. [1]	AO2 2	Accept 'the evening before' For full marks, candidates need to say what had happened and when .
1	(b)	(i)	The 11 court officials / police commissioners / magistrates in charge of the prison [1]	AO2 1	Accept any explanation which makes clear that The Eleven were the officials who carried out the decisions of the court. Do not accept 'leaders' / 'rulers' / 'prosecutors'
1	(b)	(ii)	'(For) the Eleven <u>are</u> releasing Socrates (from his chains) / Socrates is being unchained [1] and <u>giving orders</u> so that / about how he is to die today / on this day' [1]	AO2 2	Underlined words: allow one incorrect tense; two incorrect = 1

Guidance on applying the marking grids for the 5-mark set text translation

The mark scheme awards marks for the proportion of sense communicated. If a candidate has communicated the 'gist' of a sentence (e.g. they know who has done what to whom) they will score 5, 4 or 3 marks. If they have not understood the basic sense of the sentence, they will score a maximum of 2.

A completely correct translation with no omissions or errors will always score 5. The key judgment for a candidate who has demonstrated understanding of the overall meaning of the sentence is whether they should score 5, 4 or 3. This will depend on the gravity of their errors/omissions and may depend on the number of words in the sentence to be translated or the difficulty of the Greek and is usually decided at standardisation after a judgment has been formed about the performance of candidates. The final decisions on what constitute 'inconsequential' and 'more serious errors' will be made and communicated to assessors via the standardisation process (after full consideration of candidates' responses) and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

A word containing more than one error should be treated as a maximum of one serious error. Repeated and consequential vocabulary errors should not be penalised.

Marks	Description
5	Perfectly accurate with no errors or omissions, or one inconsequential error.
4	Essentially correct but two inconsequential errors or one more serious error.
3	Overall meaning clear, but more serious errors or omissions.
2	Part correct but with overall sense lacking/unclear.
1	No continuous sense; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only.

0 = No response worthy of credit.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	<p>Assess against criteria in the 5-mark AO2 grid (see above)</p> <p>ταῦτα δὲ εἰπόντος αὐτοῦ ὁ Κρίτων, ‘εἶεν,’ ἔφη, ‘ὦ Σώκρατες· τί δὲ τούτοις ἢ ἐμοὶ ἐπιστέλλεις ἢ περὶ τῶν παίδων ἢ περὶ ἄλλου του, ὅτι ἂν σοι ποιοῦντες ἡμεῖς ἐν χάριτι μάλιστα ποιοῖμεν;’</p> <p>Suggested translation:</p> <p>When indeed he [Socrates] had said this, Crito said, ‘Very well, Socrates, what instructions do you have / give for these here / these people or for me (either) about your children or (about) anything else, anything we can do so we might do you the greatest favour?’</p>	AO2 5	<p>Accept</p> <p>δὲ omitted or translated as ‘then’</p> <p>εἶεν ‘well (then)’, ‘ok’</p> <p>inversion of τούτοις ἢ ἐμοὶ ἐπιστέλλεις ‘you wish to tell’</p> <p>τῶν παίδων ‘the children’</p> <p>ὅτι ‘which’</p> <p>ὅτι ἂν ‘(so that) whatever’</p> <p>σοι taken with ποιοῦντες</p> <p>ποιοῦντες ‘if we were to do’</p> <p>ἐν χάριτι μάλιστα ποιοῖμεν ‘serve you best’ or ‘bring you the most pleasure’</p> <p>μάλιστα ‘great’, ‘much’</p> <p>Inconsequential error</p> <p>τί omitted or translated as ‘any’</p> <p>τούτοις ‘them’, ‘the others’</p> <p>ἐπιστέλλεις ‘advise’, ‘give advice’, ‘give information’</p> <p>τῶν παίδων ‘your son/child’ (singular) or ‘my children’</p> <p>ἢ ‘and’ (but do not penalise repeated error)</p> <p>More serious error</p> <p>ταῦτα δὲ εἰπόντος αὐτοῦ: single major error for the phrase</p> <p>omission of τούτοις ἢ</p> <p>ἡμεῖς ... ποιοῖμεν ‘you might take (pleasure)’ / failure to render ‘we’ as the subject</p> <p>any omitted ‘substantial’ word (ie not particle) – eg. ἄλλου, ποιοῦντες</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance						
3		<p>Accept any two points and award up to two marks each. Assess against point-by-point marking grid below.</p> <table><tr><td>2</td><td>expresses a valid point based on a relevant aspect of content or aspect of literary style, with accurate, relevant and suitably explained reference to the Greek</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>expresses a valid point, but is not fully supported by an appropriate selection of content or aspect of literary style or reference to the Greek</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>Point is not valid, or none are drawn</td></tr></table> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ἅπερ ἀεὶ λέγω ‘What I always say’: ἀεὶ stresses that this is his consistent message• οὐδὲν καινότερον ‘nothing new(er)’: there is nothing different he wants them to do; οὐδὲν = first of several emphatic negatives• ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιμελούμενοι ‘by taking care of yourselves’: they are to look after themselves (ie their souls), thereby bringing favour / pleasure...• ...καὶ ἐμοὶ καὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς καὶ ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ‘to both me and my interests and yourselves’: polysyndeton, variety of dative pronouns and repetition/polypytoton of ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς emphasise the benefits of ‘self-care’.• ἅττ’ ἂν ποιῇτε, κἂν μὴ νῦν ὁμολογήσητε ‘whatever you do, even if you do not agree now’: κἂν shows he knows this may be counter-intuitive at the moment• ὑμῶν .. αὐτῶν ‘yourselves’: repeated again• ἀμελήτε ‘do not care for’: contrasts with earlier ἐπιμελούμενοι• ὥσπερ κατ’ ἵχνη ‘as it were in my footsteps’: imagery strengthens message that they should model their lives on his	2	expresses a valid point based on a relevant aspect of content or aspect of literary style, with accurate, relevant and suitably explained reference to the Greek	1	expresses a valid point, but is not fully supported by an appropriate selection of content or aspect of literary style or reference to the Greek	0	Point is not valid, or none are drawn	AO3 4	<p>For full marks, response must include at least one style point.</p> <p>ἅπερ ἀεὶ λέγω, ἔφη, ὦ Κρίτων, οὐδὲν καινότερον· ὅτι ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιμελούμενοι ὑμεῖς καὶ ἐμοὶ καὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς καὶ ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐν χάριτι ποιήσετε ἅττ’ ἂν ποιῇτε, κἂν μὴ νῦν ὁμολογήσητε· ἐὰν δὲ ὑμῶν μὲν αὐτῶν ἀμελήτε καὶ μὴ ᾔθελτε ὥσπερ κατ’ ἵχνη κατὰ τὰ νῦν τε εἰρημένα καὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν χρόνῳ ζῆν, οὐδὲ ἐὰν πολλὰ ὁμολογήσητε ἐν τῷ παρόντι καὶ σφόδρα, οὐδὲν πλεον ποιήσετε.</p> <p><u>TRANSLATION SUPPLIED</u></p> <p>‘What I always say, Crito,’ he said, ‘nothing newer; that by taking care of yourselves you will do favour to both me and my interests and yourselves whatever you do, even if you do not agree now; but if you do not care for yourselves and are not willing to live as it were in my footsteps according to the things we have talked about now and in the past, even if you make many promises at the present time and eagerly, you will achieve nothing more.’</p> <p>Credit ‘emphasis(e)’ as a style point since the word is not used in the question stem.</p>
2	expresses a valid point based on a relevant aspect of content or aspect of literary style, with accurate, relevant and suitably explained reference to the Greek									
1	expresses a valid point, but is not fully supported by an appropriate selection of content or aspect of literary style or reference to the Greek									
0	Point is not valid, or none are drawn									

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> κατὰ τὰ νῦν τε εἰρημένα καὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν χρόνῳ 'according to the things we have talked about now and in the past': contrast between τὰ νῦν and τὰ ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν emphasises that his philosophy has not changed οὐδὲ ἐὰν πολλὰ ὁμολογήσητε ἐν τῷ παρόντι 'even if you make many promises at the present time': there is no use pretending to agree in order to humour him οὐδὲ... οὐδὲν: more emphatic negatives οὐδὲν πλέον ποιήσετε 'you will achieve nothing more': alliteration adds emphasis; strong final statement 		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
4	(a)	(i)	(Just before / almost) sunset [1]	AO2 1	Accept 'early evening', 'dusk' Do not accept 'afternoon', 'later in the day'
4	(a)	(ii)	It indicates that Socrates' death is imminent. [1]	AO3 1	Accept any response connecting the end of the day with Socrates' death.
4	(b)		λελουμένος [1] after washing / having washed (himself) [1]	AO2 1 AO3 1	One mark for selecting the correct Greek word [AO3], one for translation [AO2]. • incorrect word + correct translation: 0 Accept 'washing' (syntactically correct as answer to the question) Accept 'having been washed' (perfect passive translation of middle participle)
4	(c)		Possible answers: • they are apprehensive / nervous / tense • they are dreading the inevitable • they are resigned to what is about to happen • they don't know what / have nothing left to say	AO3 1	Accept any reasonable personal response. Do not accept 'weary', 'tired', 'relaxed'
4	(d)		I <u>shall not</u> pass judgement upon you [1] as I <u>do</u> upon others. [1]	AO2 2	καταγιγνώσκω: accept 'blame', 'condemn', 'hold against', 'find fault with' Do not accept 'I am (not) angry' Accept any reasonable translation of ὅπερ Underlined words: allow one incorrect tense; two incorrect = 1

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance						
5	<p>Accept any two points and award up to two marks each. Assess against point-by-point marking grid below.</p> <table><tr><td>2</td><td>expresses a valid point based on a relevant aspect of content or aspect of literary style, with accurate, relevant and suitably explained reference to the Greek</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>expresses a valid point, but is not fully supported by an appropriate selection of content or aspect of literary style or reference to the Greek</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>Point is not valid, or none are drawn</td></tr></table> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘καὶ σύ,’ ἔφη, ‘χαῖρε’ ‘Fare you well too’: he returns the guard’s affectionate valediction• καὶ ἡμεῖς ταῦτα ποιήσομεν ‘and I shall do this’: obediently doing as he is told [accept royal ‘we’]• ‘ὡς ἀστεῖος,’ ἔφη, ‘ὁ ἄνθρωπος’ ‘How charming the man is’: positive comment to his friends, intensified by ὡς• παρὰ πάντα μοι τὸν χρόνον ‘all throughout my time here’: they have built up a friendship over time; π-alliteration emphasises• προσήει καὶ διελέγετο ἐνίστε ‘he would come to visit me and sometimes talk with me’: imperfect tenses and adverb of time show that the guard visited Socrates regularly• ἀνδρῶν λῶστος ‘the most agreeable of men’: superlative emphasises Socrates’ affection for the guard• (νῦν) ὡς γενναίως με ἀποδακρύει ‘(now) how nobly he weeps for me’: he appreciates the guard’s sympathy; intensifier ὡς echoes previous ὡς ἀστεῖος	2	expresses a valid point based on a relevant aspect of content or aspect of literary style, with accurate, relevant and suitably explained reference to the Greek	1	expresses a valid point, but is not fully supported by an appropriate selection of content or aspect of literary style or reference to the Greek	0	Point is not valid, or none are drawn	AO3 4	<p>καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης ἀναβλέψας πρὸς αὐτόν, ‘καὶ σύ,’ ἔφη, ‘χαῖρε, καὶ ἡμεῖς ταῦτα ποιήσομεν.’ καὶ ἅμα πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ‘ὡς ἀστεῖος,’ ἔφη, ‘ὁ ἄνθρωπος· καὶ παρὰ πάντα μοι τὸν χρόνον προσήει καὶ διελέγετο ἐνίστε καὶ ἦν ἀνδρῶν λῶστος, καὶ νῦν ὡς γενναίως με ἀποδακρύει.’</p> <p>And Socrates looked up at him and said, “Fare you well too, and I/we shall do this.” And then he said to us, “How charming the man is; all throughout my time here he would come to visit me and sometimes talk with me and was the most agreeable of men, and now how nobly he weeps for me.</p> <p>Note that the wording of this question is not inviting style points: two good content points, supported by accurate reference to the Greek, should earn full marks; however, any relevant style points (eg. use of ὡς; choice of words to describe the guard) can be rewarded, so long as the context is clearly understood.</p>
2	expresses a valid point based on a relevant aspect of content or aspect of literary style, with accurate, relevant and suitably explained reference to the Greek								
1	expresses a valid point, but is not fully supported by an appropriate selection of content or aspect of literary style or reference to the Greek								
0	Point is not valid, or none are drawn								

Guidance on applying the marking grids for the 8-mark extended response

This question focuses on candidates' ability to select relevant examples of content and literary style and to structure an answer around these examples to express relevant points. Therefore candidates will be assessed on the quality of the points made and the range and quality of the examples they have selected from the passage.

Examiners must use a best fit approach to the marking grid. Where there are both strengths and weaknesses in a particular response, examiners must carefully consider which level is the best fit for the performance overall.

8-mark grid for the extended response question AO3 = 8 marks = Analyse, evaluate and respond to literature		
Level	Marks	Description
4	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very good engagement with the question • expresses a range of relevant points, with good development, drawn on a range of well selected aspects of content and features of literary style, with a good range of appropriate quotation with well thought out discussion <p><i>The response is logically structured, with a well-developed, coherent line of reasoning.</i></p>
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good engagement with the question • expresses a range of sound points, with some development, drawn on a range of relevant aspects of content and features of literary style, with a range of appropriate quotation, with sound discussion <p><i>The response is well structured with a clear line of reasoning.</i></p>
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some engagement with the question • expresses some points drawn on a limited range of aspects of content and/or features of literary style, with some appropriate quotation and some discussion <p><i>The response presents a line of reasoning which is mostly relevant but may lack structure.</i></p>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little engagement with the question • expresses points which are of little relevance and are supported with little evidence from the set text <p><i>The information is communicated in an unstructured way.</i></p>

0 = No response worthy of credit.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
6	<p>Assess against criteria in the 8-mark AO3 grid (see above).</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> καὶ ἅμ' εἰπὼν ταῦτα ἐπισχόμενος καὶ μάλα εὐχερῶς καὶ εὐκόλως ἐξέπιεν 'With these words he held up the cup and very fearlessly and calmly drained it' [accept 'boldly'] cheerful adverbs (εὐχερῶς καὶ εὐκόλως) emphasised by καὶ μάλα ... καὶ, and prefix in ἐξέπιεν ('drank it up'), conveying Socrates' quiet dignity and calm acceptance τέως μὲν... ὥς δὲ (εἶδομεν) 'until then / for a while ... but when (we saw)': balance and contrast show that until they see there's no going back, most of them hold back their tears, but then the floodgates open ὥς δὲ εἶδομεν πίνοντά τε καὶ πεπωκότα 'but when we saw him drinking and that he had drunk': use of two participles emphasises passage of time, giving sense of 'too late' and inducing despair οὐκέτι 'no longer': single word replaces main clause – simple and eloquent expression of grief ἐμοῦ γε βία καὶ αὐτοῦ ἀστακτὶ ἐχώρει τὰ δάκρυα: word order shows force of emotion ('(very much) in spite of myself in floods went the tears') ἐγκαλυψάμενος ἀπέκλαον ἑμαυτόν 'I covered my face and wept for myself': covering up contrasts with weeping openly. Words physically 'envelop' the weeping. τὴν ἑμαυτοῦ τύχην, εἶην '[weeping for] my own misfortune ... οἴου ἀνδρὸς ἐταίρου ἐστερημένος 'at being deprived of such a man as a companion': Phaedo has lost a friend without compare (οἴου ἀνδρὸς); personal loss emphasised by ἐστερημένος (stark choice of word) and assonance 	AO3 8	<p>καὶ ἅμ' εἰπὼν ταῦτα ἐπισχόμενος καὶ μάλα εὐχερῶς καὶ εὐκόλως ἐξέπιεν. καὶ ἡμῶν οἱ πολλοὶ τέως μὲν ἐπιεικῶς οἰοί τε ἦσαν κατέχειν τὸ μὴ δακρύνειν, ὥς δὲ εἶδομεν πίνοντά τε καὶ πεπωκότα, οὐκέτι, ἀλλ' ἐμοῦ γε βία καὶ αὐτοῦ ἀστακτὶ ἐχώρει τὰ δάκρυα, ὥστε ἐγκαλυψάμενος ἀπέκλαον ἑμαυτόν – οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐκεῖνόν γε, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἑμαυτοῦ τύχην, οἴου ἀνδρὸς ἐταίρου ἐστερημένος εἶην. ὁ δὲ Κρίτων ἔτι πρότερος ἐμοῦ, ἐπειδὴ οὐχ οἴός τ' ἦν κατέχειν τὰ δάκρυα, ἐξάνεστη.</p> <p>With these words he raised the cup to his lips / held up the cup and very fearlessly and calmly drained it. And most of us until then / for a while had pretty well been able to keep from crying, but when we saw him drinking and that he had drunk, we were no longer able to do so, but very much in spite of myself my tears flowed down in floods, so that I covered my face and wept for myself – for it was not indeed for him that I wept but for my own misfortune at being deprived of such a man as a companion. But Crito even before me, since he was not able to hold back his tears, stood up and went out.</p> <p>At least one style point required for L3 At least two style points required for L4</p>

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Κρίτων ἔτι πρότερος ἐμοῦ ‘even before me’: Crito was even quicker to break down • οὐχ οἷός τ’ ἦν κατέχειν τὰ δάκρυα ‘he was not able to hold back his tears’: repetition (τὰ δάκρυα) stresses that they’re all weeping • ἐξάνεστη ‘stood up and went out’: emphatic final position 		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
7	(a)		His (lower) abdomen [1]	AO2 1	Accept 'stomach' Do not accept 'chest'
7	(b)		He uncovers himself / his face. [1]	AO2 1	
7	(c)	(i)	we owe a cock to Asclepius [1] (come then,) pay the debt / (and) do not neglect it [1]	AO2 2	Accept 'chicken' ἀμελήσετε: accept 'fail', 'neglect' but not 'hesitate'
7	(c)	(ii)	Possible answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asclepius was the god of healing / those who had been miraculously healed would offer a cock to Asclepius in gratitude [1] + <u>Socrates sees his imminent death as a recovery from the 'disease' of life on earth</u> [1] OR Socrates is showing piety / being ironic / doesn't want to die indebted 	AO2 1 + AO3 1	One mark for saying who Asclepius was + One mark for an interpretation / explanation of his featuring in Socrates' enigmatic final words <u>Underlined</u> : this is just one possible interpretation (the explanation given by Doherty and in the OCR Anthology). Accept alternative interpretations which show an understanding of what Socrates is talking about here: eg. the sacrifice of a cockerel could be a heretical dig at Pythagoreans, who treated cockerels as sacred; or passing the philosophical baton to Plato, who was ill.
7	(d)		One of: Phaedo says that (when Crito asked this) Socrates gave no further reply. [1] (When they uncovered his head,) his eyes were fixed. [1] Crito closed his [Socrates'] eyes and mouth. [1]	AO2 1	Do not accept 'which was indeed the last thing he uttered' from the passage printed, since this is a context question asking about what comes next.

Guidance on applying the marking grids for the 10-mark extended response

Two Assessment Objectives are being assessed in this question; **AO2** (Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of literature) and **AO3** (Analyse, evaluate and respond to literature). The two Assessment Objectives are **equally weighted**. Examiners must use a **best fit** approach to the marking grid. Where there are both strengths and weaknesses in a particular response, particularly imbalanced responses in terms of the assessment objectives, examiners must carefully consider which level is the best fit for the performance overall. For example, you should not be able to achieve a mark of 8 made up of AO2 = 6 and AO3 = 2.

Responses are credited for **AO2** for the detail and accuracy of the knowledge of the set text they deploy and for their understanding of the set text. Responses are credited for **AO3** for how well the response addresses the question, for candidates selecting relevant examples from the set texts they have studied and drawing and expressing conclusions based on the selected examples in relation to the question posed. Candidates will be assessed on the quality of the conclusions and points they argue and the range and quality of the examples they have selected.

In relation to the question (How does Plato's account of Socrates' last day present him as an unusual person?), details drawn from Plato's account of Socrates' last day would be evidence of **AO2**, whilst using this evidence to evaluate how this presents Socrates as unusual would be evidence of **AO3**.

10-mark grid for the extended response question AO2 = 5 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of literature AO3 = 5 marks = Analyse, evaluate and respond to literature		
Level	Marks	Characteristics of performance
5	9–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> detailed knowledge and excellent understanding of the set text (AO2) well-argued response to the question which is supported by a range of well-selected examples from the set text (AO3) <i>The response is logically structured, with a well-developed, sustained and coherent line of reasoning</i>
4	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> good knowledge and sound understanding of the set text (AO2) a good response to the question which is supported by some well-selected examples from the set text (AO3) <i>The response is logically structured, with a well-developed and clear line of reasoning.</i>
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some knowledge and understanding of the set text (AO2) a reasonable response to the question which is supported by some examples from the set text (AO3) <i>The response presents a line of reasoning which is mostly relevant and has some structure.</i>
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited knowledge and understanding of the set text (AO2) a limited response to the question which is occasionally supported by reference to the set text (AO3)

		<i>The response presents a line of reasoning but may lack structure.</i>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very limited knowledge and understanding of the set text (AO2) • a very limited response to the question with very limited reference to the set text (AO3) <i>The information is communicated in an unstructured way.</i>

0 = No response worthy of credit.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
8*	<p>How does Plato's account of Socrates' last day present him as an unusual person?</p> <p>Assess against criteria in the 10-mark essay grid (see above).</p> <p><i>Evaluation may include (AO3):</i></p> <p>Plato's account of Socrates' last day gives us a portrait of a compelling individual, who inspired devoted friendship and faced his execution with remarkable equanimity. Features of the narrative which contribute to this characterisation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of his close friend Phaedo as a narrator • dialogue structure and use of direct speech • Socrates' relationship with his wife and the guard • the ideas Socrates discusses with his friends • Socrates' acceptance of his death • the emotional reaction of his friends • Phaedo's final assessment of Socrates <p><i>Supporting evidence from the prescribed text (AO2). Passages are numbered according to the text in the OCR Anthology.</i></p>	<p>10 made up of AO2 = 5 & AO3 = 5</p>	<p>An AO2 heavy response may focus on details from the set texts but not draw many valid conclusions. This is likely to limit the level.</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p><i>(<u>underlined</u> = sections outside those printed on the QP; Material in square brackets is in the English introductory sections but not prescribed in Greek]):</i></p> <p>I Phaedo 59c-60a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Socrates' friends have been visiting regularly: they want to spend as much time with him as possible, to support him and enjoy the benefit of his company.</u> • <u>Socrates' dismissal of Xanthippe in favour of spending time with his friends may seem unkind and thoughtless but he is perhaps considerate of her needs in not wanting her to see him die. See below too.</u> <p>II. Phaedo 115b-d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>[Much philosophical discussion between Socrates and his friends in which he makes it clear why he is calm in the face of death: most prisoners facing execution would not be so calm. He decides to have a bath so that the women don't have to wash his body after he is dead – shows dignity and consideration for others]</u> • <u>When Crito asks Socrates for practical instructions so that his friends might serve him best, he tells them that by taking care of themselves they will serve both his and their own interests: he thinks of others rather than himself.</u> • <u>When asked how his friends should bury him, Socrates shows a sense of humour (they can bury him as they like if they can catch him): such mundane matters don't concern him.</u> • <u>He suggests that Crito has not understood what they have discussed about the priority of the soul over the body: he has given the question much thought.</u> 		

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Remarkable ability to separate himself from his body: they will bury his body, while he himself will be gone to 'the happy places of the blessed'</u> <p>III. Phaedo 116b-d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>[Socrates takes his bath and sees his wife and children for the last time.]</u> • <u>Socrates spends a long time bathing – deferring the inevitable for the comfort of others?</u> • The attendant has high praise for Socrates, emphasising that he is unlike other prisoners, <u>'who get angry and curse me when I tell them to drink the poison.'</u> Socrates is unusual in accepting his death so calmly. • Socrates in turn speaks warmly of the attendant – remarkable generosity for someone in his situation – <u>and is business-like about taking the poison – 'come on then. Crito, let us obey him': unusual integrity – he does not compromise his views to escape the death penalty.</u> • <u>[It might be natural to delay the a little but Socrates resists Crito's urge to do this: he does not want to prolong his life because he is ready to take the poison.]</u> <p>IV. Phaedo 117c-118a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socrates drinks the hemlock 'very fearlessly and calmly': unusual lack of struggle or argument, contrasting with the emotional reaction of his friends. • <u>Crito leaves the room, Apollodorus bawls his eyes out: only Socrates does not break down – he is the exception.</u> • <u>Socrates shames his friends into silence, saying 'I sent the women away not least because of this', and telling</u> 		

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p><u>them to 'keep quiet and be strong': thinking of others instead of himself.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Dignified end (at least as presented by Phaedo): Socrates lies down and gradually loses feeling in his body; he becomes cold and stiff</u> • His last cryptic words ('Crito, we owe a cock to Asclepius') are not a typical deathbed utterance and have inspired much debate: was he observant of religion or being irreverent / blasphemous? • <u>Phaedo's final words of praise for Socrates depict him as an exceptional man 'who of all those of his time whom we have known, was the best and otherwise wisest and most righteous.'</u> 		

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